

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:451

ANSWERED ON:27.04.2005

ROLE OF NGOS IN ERADICATION OF DISEASES

Murmu Shri Hemlal

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target has been fixed to eradicate leprosy from the country by December, 2005 but some States are finding it difficult to achieve this target;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the Government and Non- Governmental Organisations of National and International level working for the eradication of Leprosy, Malaria, Kala-azar and other diseases and contributing towards achieving the targets in this regard;

(d) the year-wise total amount allocated for the purpose to the Non-Governmental Organisations in the country by the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the works done by the Government and non-Governmental Organisations in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 451 FOR 27TH APRIL, 2005

The National Health Policy 2002 has set time bound goals in respect of a number of diseases including Leprosy and Kala-azar. The target for Elimination of Leprosy at the national level has been set as December 2005. This target is likely to be achieved at the national level. In fact, 23 States/UTs have already achieved the elimination level.

The Ministry implements National Disease Control Programmes in the case of Leprosy, T.B., Blindness, HIV/AIDS and Vector Borne Diseases (which includes Malaria and Kala-azar, filariasis, dengue and JE). In most of the disease control programmes like leprosy, TB, HIV/AIDS, there has been an increasing involvement of NGOs and other institutions of civil society in addressing the disease burden status.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Under the national level leprosy elimination programme, Central assistance to States is extended in terms of grant-in-aid, cash assistance and in kind. To NGOs and voluntary organizations, financial assistance is in the form of grant-in-aid under the survey, education and treatment scheme. In the case of leprosy, there are 10 international NGOs working within the country and 25 national NGOs functioning under the SET Scheme. The quantum of grants released to the national NGOs under the SET scheme during the last three years is given below:

Year	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	99.40
2003-04	62.00
2004-05	127.75

To facilitate proper planning, implementation, monitoring and take timely corrective action, State level and District level societies have been set up in the country. To expand the outreach, the vertical structures have been integrated with the general health care system and IEC activities taken up on a massive scale. Training and effective monitoring are also essential components of the national programme. The national NGOs are basically supplementing the efforts of the Government to Survey, Educate and Treat positive

cases.

International NGOs provide technical support, help in capacity building, training and referral services and in conducting re-constructive services for deformity cases.

Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

Under this programme, the Central Government provides technical support, insecticides, larvicides, bednets etc. to States. The State Governments are responsible for infrastructure, programme implementation, logistics and monitoring. In NE States including Sikkim the Government of India also provides operational costs of programme implementation. The IMA has been playing a significant role in advocacy and training under the programme. The funds released to IMA for these activities during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is as under:-

Year	Releases to Indian Medical Association (In Rupees)
2001-02	6,81,036
2002-03	19,85,286
2003-04	5,03,633

The Government of India has reviewed the guidelines for public private partnership in Vector Borne Disease Control Programme to increase the formal involvement of NGOs in the programme.

The steps taken by the Government for effective control of Malaria include:-

- (i) Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases
- (ii) Integrated vector control
- (iii) Early detection and containment of malaria epidemic outbreaks
- (iv) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) towards personal prevention and community participation.
- (v) Training and capacity building of Medical and Paramedical workers
- (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (vii) Effective Management Information System

For elimination of Kala-azar, steps being taken by the Government are:

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System and periodic door to door case search
- Interruption of transmission through vector control by DDT indoor spraying in affected areas
- Health Education and Community participation